



## SUNY to Become More Selective

by Michael P. Danahy  
(Fredonia)

SPS-With New York State's financial health in question, state budgeters have increased their control over the State University of New York. Financial support for SUNY has decreased, so State University expenses are monitored more strictly, SUNY must serve more students with fewer faculty and staff, so planning is more closely observed.

while the State University takes pride in the autonomy; it has allowed its 64 campuses, the need to plan for budget shortfalls and to correct funding imbalances between campuses has forced increased central administration involvement. SUNY Central administration now reviews campus plans and finances with a sharper eye than ever before. SUNY has even become involved in redistributing money allocated to campuses by the legislature.

Suny officials agree that its involvement in campus plan-

ning will increase. The state's financial situation will, they say, get worse before it gets better.

This bleak outlook has forced the heads of SUNY to reevaluate the State University system. The result has not always been encouraging.

State University administrators do not fully agree on the state of SUNY, but their comments are consistent on what SUNY must do, what the actions will mean, and why SUNY is in its present state: SUNY must, they feel, redefine its goal of "excellence" and find creative ways to solve its problems - new money will not be available to cure present and future ills; these actions, they concur, will mean fewer academic programs offered on each campus; finally, they contend SUNY's "underfunding" is due to public attitude toward tax-supported services and the state's anemic economy.

After all the budget battling, reallocations and planning sessions, the bottom line is this:

more control of SUNY by the state, and more control of campuses by SUNY.

Where we are—

"The things that have come to be government services provided to the people at a reduced cost cannot command a sufficient degree of public support as it once did," stated Executive Vice Chancellor Donald D. O'Dowd.

This is due, O'Dowd said, to a feeling that "for a long time these services have just not been delivering." SUNY is, he said, one victim of this "disillusionment."

O'Dowd said he is amazed by the money invested in the State University before the 70's. He does predict higher education receiving less money while admitting that it is already "underfunded."

If the state's economy improved, more tax would be collected by the state, O'Dowd said. This might mean more money for SUNY, he noted, but he does not see this happening soon.

For now, Gov. Hugh Carey predicts a \$311 million state

deficit for the 1982-83 fiscal year and SUNY Central administrators expect its share of funding from the state to continue decreasing.

To prevent this deficit, Carey and the Division of the Budget are strictly regulating SUNY's spending. Controls include a hiring freeze and impoundment of \$17 million of SUNY funds.

The State University has also enacted a new spending plan which would have redistributed the \$17 million held by Carey, even though the legislature allocated the money to individual campuses.

The spending plan requires campuses to submit several monthly and quarterly reports on promotions, position changes and unplanned expenses. Campus actions included in the reports are subject to SUNY Central review and revision.

Chancellor Clifton R. Wharton has said that SUNY must act more as a system. "That does not mean that campuses must lose their in-

dividuality, their uniqueness or their autonomy," Wharton added. "They should recognize that they are part of a system and there are many times when they have greater strength collectively than they would have singly."

One way of achieving this strength, Wharton said, is to emphasize certain programs on each campus while trimming others. This could include offering certain programs on selected campuses, Wharton added.

SUNY administrators agree that this is the direction of planning in the State University.

"It's going to be a more selective university in that not all campuses are going to be everything to all people," Vice Chancellor for Business and Finance Harry K. Spindler declared. "Campuses will begin to isolate the things they're very good at."

Since gaining new money from the state for new positions is unlikely, O'Dowd said, "if we're going to add some things we're going to

have to contract, offering certain fields of study on fewer campuses."

Indeed, "selective excellence" is Wharton's goal: SUNY he believes, must redefine excellence, offering smaller but stronger programs on fewer campuses.

### Quality vs. Diversity

Critics contend that "selective excellence" means refusing many students an education in their field of interest and reducing diversity of students and programs on campuses. Fewer students can enroll in smaller programs, they say, and fewer majors on a campus will limit students exposure to other viewpoints and disciplines.

Wharton noted that campuses are very conscious of the need to maintain "some diversity and balance," and that this shows in planning sessions with SUNY Central.

## Nuclear Awareness Week A Big Success At BCC

Mr. Beatty introduced the guest speaker, Mr. Thomas W. Wilson Jr. to a surprisingly large student audience. Mr. Beatty stated that the faculty of Broome was responsible for the symposium, yet the little theatre was relatively void of faculty members.

Most of the students present were taking extensive notes, a sure sign that the faculty assigned them to this lecture; thereby guaranteeing a full house. It also ensured that some students, like it or not, heard a speech on a very important subject, Sure enough, at promptly 11:50 80 percent of the audience left.

Mr. Wilson is a highly accredited person, worldly political, with intellect, and an enormous degree of understanding on nuclear political history.

Mr. Wilson began his address with a good indepth history of the nuclear era starting at World War II's end, and the view of some scientists involved on that Manhattan project. "The unleashed power of the atom has changed everything except our thinking. Thus we are drifting towards a catastrophe beyond comparison. We shall require a substantially new manner of thinking if mankind is to survive." A. Einstein

In 1946 scientists wanted international control of nuclear power. But the U.S. was unwilling to share, and the Soviet Union was close to its own nuclear breakthrough. The bomb was now called a deterrent weapon. ("A play on words, weapons do not deter, they incur" -Mr. Wilson. Example: If we have a superior weapon, whether a stick, bow, or gun, the 'other side' isn't going to stop until they have the same; and preferably, better.) Mr. Wilson stressed that the military supported the nuclear bombs by pointing to the economics, the security, and to the availability they gave us. "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it." Santazana.

Never, never in world history has military might been held in check, it has always been used.

Mr. Wilson brought out the current political situation on the balance of power, it was meant to be a balance of several nations, not just two; that current political understanding is one of perceptions. Not how we perceive Russia, but how Russia perceives our perceptions of Russia.

Our guest speaker em-

phasized the 1946 thesis of a geo-political power/organization/system to rule nuclear usage and to help govern the world. (He also acknowledges that this is highly unlikely). The Star Trek and Buck Rodgers in the 25th Century fans will recognize this system. In both of these sci-fi shows they have a world wide governing body, and both of these shows have this governing body emerging after an atomic war devastates the planet Earth. Mr. Wilson, and

common cause are trying to eliminate that sequence. They propose an organization of 'irresistible political force' utilizing women, church, and a cross section of the population (not left or right political-ly). With the small wave from the past they hope to make this movement the tide of the future.

Mr. Wilson opened the symposium with a choice, doomsday or peaceful world security. From a remorseful

and farsighted H.S. Truman and those that worked on the Manhattan Project to the present day political action groups seeking global unity, Mr. Wilson stressed the only point that really matters; survival of all life as we now know it.

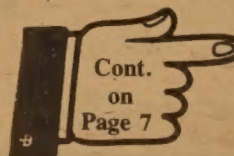
### Day Two

Speakers:  
1. Dick Romano  
2. Norm Herbert, Broome Economics



3. Helen Spiegel, Opportunities for Broome (a social services organization)
4. Richard Quain, AFL-CIO (labor)
5. Dr. Mel Leiman, SUNY Binghamton

Mr. Romano spoke first with an overall introduction of the panel and pointed out military spending compared to the gross national product (GNP) has decreased over the past 12 years, percentage wise. From 8% in 1970 to 5.4% in 1976, to 5.2% in 1979. Nice figures but it doesn't show the decrease that the GNP took during that same time period, nor that the GNP isn't adjusted for inflation, nor does it indicate the real figures of national concern, the budget. What has the percent of military spending in the federal budget done during that same period? Anyone reading this article can answer that finally, military spending does not contribute anything to the GNP, which is an indicator of useful end-products that are returned to society.



# EDITORIAL PAGE



## Another Viet Nam?

Listen America; listen to the screams of the dead.  
Listen America; listen to the stories of those who can't forget.  
Listen America; listen well America.

A recent photograph in our local newspaper showed a woman being given an American flag. The woman was an eighteen year old widow. The flag had been draped over her husband's coffin. He was killed in Lebanon.

The picture brought back too many memories. Memories of napalm, the stench of death, body-bags, and dog-tags that couldn't be found.

I keep telling myself that this country is too smart to enter into another 'war for peace' or 'police action', and I keep seeing our soldiers sent to San Salvador and Lebanon.

Vietnam was too far back for most of you reading this piece to even remember. For those that do, keep telling our youth about the repugnant remnants, the death, and the nightmares of the living. Don't let Hogan's Heros or the laughter of M.A.S.H. dilute the truth, the fear, and the agony of war. Listen to the words in M.A.S.H., the truth that it is trying to convey about war, and those that are caught in it. Listen America, Remember, and for the sake of our children, don't let it happen again.

## Election Day

Being election day, I find it only fair to inform the BCC students of some of the major issues that are facing us at the polls this year. As most of you know, the issues of nuclear disarmament and economic policies are at the forefront in this year's election.

Economic policies, on the whole, are basically a disaster. With a 10.1 percent unemployment rate in this country, both sides insist that they are totally without blame. Ronald Reagan and his loyal conservatives blame 40 years of Democratic control for the mess we are in. A president who is willing to take full credit for the drop in interest rates to 12 percent (at least for big business. Try and get a loan for 12 percent and see how far it gets you) and insists that the unemployment problems are the Democrat's fault has a jellybean for a brain. The Democrats, on the other hand, are placing blame in the right place, but have yet to come up with anything better.

Next, the balanced budget amendment. This has to be the biggest crock of bull to hit the Federal Government since prohibition. It sounds like a great idea, especially to the general public. What I can't understand is how a group of congressmen who could not get the deficit below \$200 billion this year can expect to balance next year's budget just because the amendment is passed. It is a cheap attempt by a few men to gather votes by proposing a bill that has about as much of a chance of passing as Dickie Nixon has of becoming Pope.

Another point that should be brought up is that any further cuts in the budget, whether it be federal or state, are going to come down on our heads. You got it. Aid to students will pull the old disappearing act. Voting for anyone who supports further cuts in taxes is not only a way to cut your chances of furthering your education, but it is also a way to cut your chances of getting a job.

The way to cut deficits is not to cut the funding to important programs, but to cut all the garbage out of the existing programs.

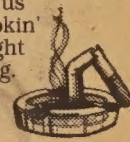
As for nuclear disarmament, I hope that after Nuclear Awareness Week, and everything that has been written in the newspapers, you know your stand on this issue. A politician who doesn't support a nuclear freeze is putting a fear of the Soviet Union in front of his fear of the extinction of the absurdities that are being thrown around this election year.



## Snap out of it on Nov. 18th.

We're asking every smoker to quit for 24 hours on Nov. 18th. And we'll even help. Just ask us for a free "Larry Hagman Special Stop Smokin' Wrist Snappin' Red Rubber Band." You might find that *not* smoking can be habit-forming.

**The Great American Smokeout**  
American Cancer Society



This space contributed as a public service.

## Fall Out

An afterview of the material presented at the Nuclear Symposium last week. The only course available to the world is the establishing of a U.S. arms freeze NOW. We've been first in war, let us now be first in peace.

What scares me most is that we have a 15 minute retaliation period. On several occasions, the U.S. has gone to war status by **accident**. One lasted 7 minutes and was caused by human error, others lasted up to 5 minutes and

were caused by inexpensive computer chips.

In a matter of one or two years, the U.S. will employ a launch-on-warning system. This will be totally computerized via satellites, unstoppable by human intervention. Any type of malfunction or computer miscalculation would be an end of the world. Frankly, it scares the heck out of me, and I'll do anything to stop it NOW.

## Fulcrum Needs People!

# FULCRUM

Union Room 1  
Phone 771-5212

Editor - David Gatto  
Advisor - Larry Jenkins  
Writers - Kenn Sisson  
E.A. Munck



Why are these ladies  
laughing?

## BULLETIN

Alpha Phi Omega  
Any Brothers (active or alumni)  
Please send: Name, address, phone no., chapter (and dates) to:

Lisa School (E-Z Alumni)  
1210 Vestal Ave. Apt. 2  
Binghamton, New York 13903  
607-724-6084

Ski Club Meetings every Thursday 11:00 A.M.  
Business Building, Faculty Lounge

I'm trying to compile a list of APO Brothers on campus and around Broome County. (If you know of any, please contact me.)

# Election Day, 1982 Remember To Vote!



Aidan Ahearn



Shirley Cothran

# THEATRE/BCC

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Designed by George Litynski

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November 5, 6, 7, 1982

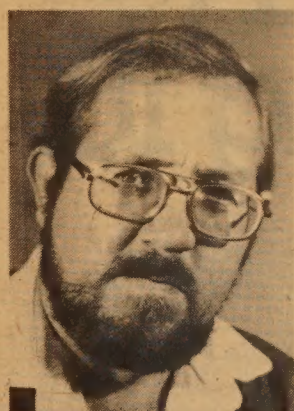
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## Anti - Nuke Group Formed

The week of October 18th proved to be one of the more important weeks in recent times at the college. Over 1500 people took part in numerous activities (ranging from talks and panel discussions/debates to viewing four feature films) dealing with the vital issue of nuclear weapons and global peace. Those involved in making these activities available to the college community feel that an important first step was taken in opening up a campus wide dialogue on the subject.

In order to sustain this dialogue a campus nuclear weapons freeze group is in the process of being organized. Professors Richard Romano, Doug Garner, JoAnne Maniago, Dean George Higginbottom, and students Craig Houck and Bob Van Garden have chosen Thursday, November 11th as the date for the initial organizational meeting of this group. (The meeting will be held at 11 a.m. in T-118.) November 11th was selected in part because it

is Armistice Day as well as Veterans Day. The purpose of the group will be two fold: First, to provide both the campus community and the public at large with up-to-date information on the spiraling arms race and the threat of nuclear war; Second, to elicit support from the campus community in favor of an immediate bilateral verifiable freeze on the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons.

Illustrative of the educational efforts of the group will be a series of Spring term activities designed to address such issues as "Civil Defense in the Nuclear Age," "The Ecological Implications of Nuclear Warfare," "The Arms Race and the American Economy" and "The Medical Consequences of Nuclear War."

All interested students, faculty and staff are encouraged to attend this first meeting. Those seeking additional information should contact Professor Garner.

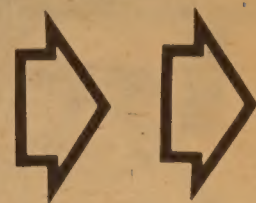
## Adult Club

There's an organization here on campus for you. It sponsors adult activities (no, not that kind), and is aimed at students that are "over the hill" (kidding, just kidding, I'm one of them, not the typical 18-19 year old freshmen). They will next meet on Oct. 20 from 11-11:50 in the 'Y' building for coffee and a get together. This loose-knit club is solely ours and in the past have sponsored family picnics, matinees, films, parties, and puppet shows. Periodically they get together for meetings, so watch the bulletin boards for announcements.

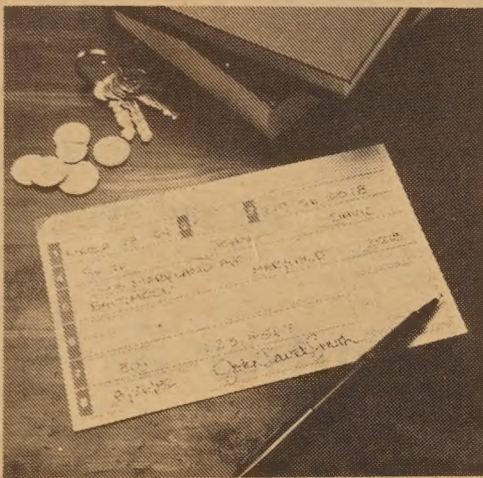
P.S. Just to let you know you're not alone, 34 percent of Broome's student population is over 25 years old. Stop by, after all it's free.



## Things To Do At BCC



## One of the easiest parts of becoming 18.



If you're about to turn 18, it's time to register with Selective Service. Registration doesn't mean you're going to be drafted. It doesn't mean you have to give up any rights to deferments. Registration just gives Selective Service a list of names our country can draw from if there's ever a national emergency.

Here's how to register. Within a month of your 18th birthday, go down to the nearest U.S. Post Office. Pick up the simple registration

form and fill it out. Then hand it to the postal clerk. That's all there is to it. It only takes five minutes.

**It's quick. It's easy. And it's the law.**



**National Headquarters**  
Selective Service System, Washington, D.C. 20435

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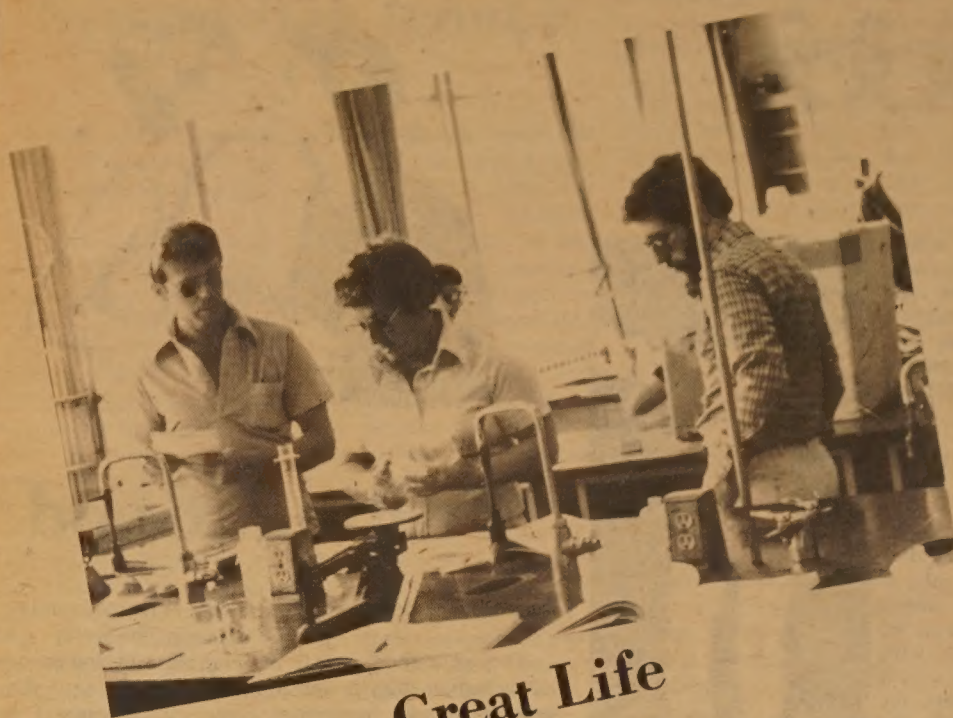
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## Book Bites

by Larry Jenkins

Allen, Steve  
**The Talk Show Murders PS**  
3501.L5553.T3

Someone is murdering talk show guests - quietly, efficiently and in full view of millions of viewers.

And no show is spared - the funny drama includes visits to and from Johnny Carson, Merv Griffin and Mike Douglas.

Roger Dale, ace detective, finally finds the psychopathic killer but not before all of Hollywood goes into shock. **The Talk Show Murders** is a tongue-in-cheek, cute, fast reading, and an enjoyable little mystery.

Asimov, Isaac  
**In the Beginning; Science Faces God In the Book of Genesis BS641.A75 1982**

Step by step, word by word, the brilliant Asimov analyzes the Bible's 1st eleven chapters. He compares the myths and "stories" of Genesis to proven fact and logical theory. It is well-written, startling, profound, and guaranteed to shake up any diehard believer who thinks that whatever the Bible says has to be taken as absolute.

Well done.

Louis, J.C. and Yazijian, Harvey  
**The Cola Wars HD**  
9348.U54 C634

The battle for the cola dollar goes back further than the "Pepsi Challenge".

It has run since the 19th century involving corporate intrigue, multi-million dollar gambles, political power, law suits, massive advertising campaigns, cultural symbols and international agreements. As examples: to sell their products, Coca-Cola supplied ten billion bottles to G. I.'s and a Pepsi Co. executive gained remarkable influence, through control of land and banks, with an American President.

This gigantic rivalry between these two multi-national conglomerates is truly fascinating (to see how a simple thing as a soft drink can influence the world.

## The Robot Revolution

by Larry Jenkins

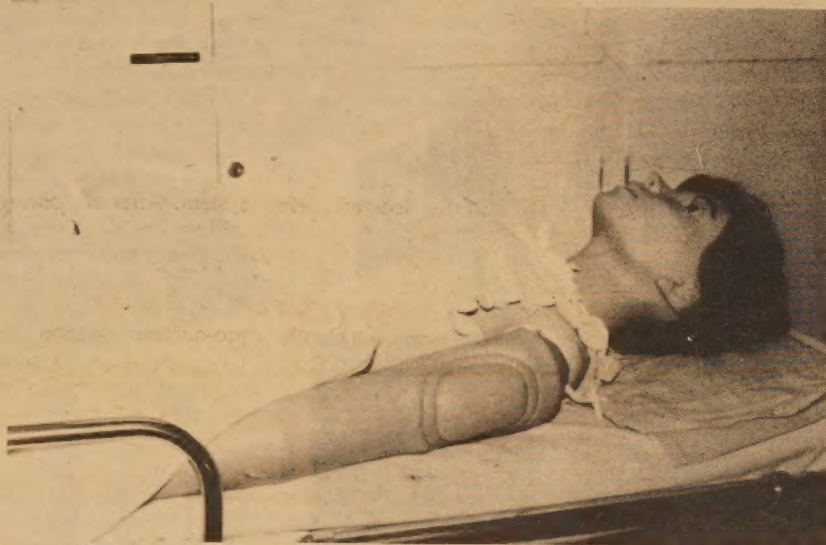


WASHINGTON, . . . —They don't call in sick, go on strike or take long lunch breaks. They can work efficiently for indefinite periods and never complain about salaries, demanding bosses or poor working conditions.

"They" are industrial robots and experts see them as a way to boost this country's lagging productivity. Industrial robots do hazardous, difficult and monotonous jobs that most humans would prefer not to do and they do them more reliably and, in some cases, more cheaply. Analysts estimate that robots now in use in American factories have helped boost production by 10-90 percent. "We're going to end up producing much of our national wealth without human interference," said Joseph Engelberger, founder and president of Unimation Inc., the nation's oldest and largest robot manufacturer. "Over the next 50 years, it will be as profound a change as the Industrial Revolution."

size of a fingernail, which contain the resistors, transistors and diodes that are the brains of today's computers. The steady and rapid decrease in the cost of microprocessors and related computer technology, along with skyrocketing labor costs, are responsible for the growing popularity of industrial robots.

One of the chief drawbacks of most robots is that they can do their jobs only if things are exactly where they have been programmed to find them. To deal with such limitations, roboticists are developing senses for robots and the ability to integrate what they see and can touch with even more sophisticated electronic logic, thus enabling robots to make limited decisions. Such intelligence—the ability to perceive and appropriately respond to changes in the environment—will allow robots to do complex assembly work without expensive human or automated supervision. "Over the next



Until relatively recently most people pictured robots as machinelike human look-alikes with arms and legs and personalities on the order of Artoo Detoo in the 1977 movie "Star Wars." In fact, the industrial robots in today's factories look nothing like humans. They are machines with a guiding brain—a computer—and one or more mechanical arms with grippers for hands. The computer is plugged into an electrical outlet and cables transmit instructions to a control system that operates the grippers. Hydraulic pressure activates robots for heavy work.

Most of the 4,000 or so robots used in U.S. factories today work in the automobile industry, though electrical firms have also become big users. Robots do jobs like die casting, spray painting, forging, spot and arc welding, machine loading and unloading, and various types of assembling.

Factories have been using automated machines for years in mass production. What makes robots so important is that they can be reprogrammed, often in just a few minutes, to either switch or expand their work routines.

What allows robots to be reprogrammable are microprocessors—tiny silicon wafers about half the

10 years, sensors will enlarge by an order of magnitude the number of places where you can put robots in a factory," said Charles Rosen, chief scientist at the Machine Intelligence Corp. in Palo Alto, Calif.

Japan is the world leader in robot production and sales, producing 57 percent of the world's robots and using about three times as many as the United States. But in the years ahead, Japan's robot industry is likely to face increased competition from the United States. U.S. robot sales will have jumped from \$100 million in 1980 to about \$215 million by the end of this year, and are expected to reach \$540 million by 1985. The most significant trend in this country has been the entry into the industry of such giant corporations as IBM, Westinghouse Electric Corp., Bendix Corp. and General Motors.

Despite increased interest in robotics in this country, most U.S. companies still are approaching the new technology with caution. Although robots are cheaper than people in the long run, few companies have enough capital to invest in many at one time. But even more crucial, Americans have yet to decide that robots are good.

Perhaps the biggest resistance to robots is people's fear of being displaced by them. Many experts believe that robots will create more jobs than they will destroy, and some herald them as nothing less than saviors of the U.S. economy. But others are more cautious in their predictions. According to George Brosseau, a project manager with the National Science Foundation in Washington, D.C., "In the past, whenever a new technology has been introduced it has always generated more jobs than it displaced. But we don't know whether that's true of robot technology. There's no question but that new jobs will be created, but will there be enough to offset the loss?"

One thing is certain. Whether we welcome robots as our saviors or fear them as our replacements, in the future we will have to adjust to increasing numbers of them in our midst.

This News Brief is a summary of an Editorial Research Report dated May 14, 1982. The full 6,000 word report is in the Library.



## Feeling Good

by Larry Jenkins

They're a little weird! In conversation they'll mostly talk about sore hamstrings, shin splints, side stitches, and their next "run." Some of these strange beings have even invaded this campus. Several BCC Administrators and faculty can be seen frantically running around the campus in their underwear.

They don't look happy or healthy. Legs move like knobby pistons. Arms flail. Hair is wet and wind-blown. Fat rolls bounce in rhythm. Faces are red and contorted as lungs gasp for air.

You have seen lots of these masochistic souls on streets and sidewalks almost every hour of the day, all over the city.

Ever wondered why? Why do people dress up in skimpy gym clothes and go out in public (where everybody can see and laugh) to run - just to run, not to go anywhere but around in circles? What makes intelligent people take time - sometimes every day - to get hot, and sweaty, and achey?

As Cat Stevens says "the answer lies within." I know a few answers because I run... a little. I run to feel good and get a little more fit.

Now some people stay in shape easily. They carry heavy equipment all day, or they frequently play soccer, tennis and basketball. And that's great!

Some other people think they are fit. Yet, the only things they do is pick up a cold beer, a cue stick or a token to play Pac Man.

To be fit and healthy, your body needs aerobic exercise - some exercise for about 20 minutes a day that works up a sweat, increases muscles.

Think you're fit? Fine. Try putting down your books, lacing up a good pair of running sneakers and running the 1 1/5 mile road around campus. While you're at it, run with a friend and carry on a full conversation along the way. And do it all in 12-15 minutes!

Think that's impossible? It is not! Think you'd hurt all over if you tried it? Maybe. Most people can't run a city block without huffing and putting.

So what? What good does it do to get so fit? Eventually you might be able to run like mad, is that it?

No! There is much more. I run because it helps me feel better emotionally and physically. I am calmer and frankly, a lot more likable when I run, and I have a lot more energy every day I run - energy to do anything I need to do.

Ed Asner, once the famous Lou Grant, said "If you're worried about something, run-

ning certainly helps to minimize the worry... I feel more mentally and emotionally stable because I run... I guess I like myself better because I run."

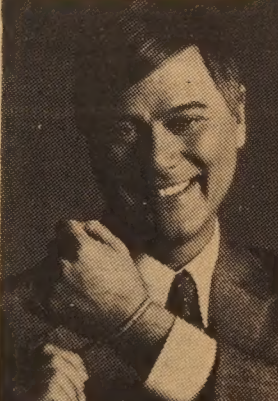
Dr. George Sheehan, 63 years old, runs both 10 kilometer races and marathons. He calls running the "psychologically perfect" exercise.

It is important to start slow - maybe jog a little, walk a little. It's important to stretch your muscles before you run to help avoid pain after you run. The Learning Resources Center - the Library - has many books on the topic; simply listed in the subject card catalog under "Running". Some of those Library books are **The Runner's Handbook** GV 1061.5 G55 1978b by Bob Glover and Jack Shepherd, **The Complete Book of Running** GV 1061.F55 by James Fixx and **The Running Book** GV 1061.R835 by the editors of "Consumer Guide". In the **Running Book** are these words: "run for health; run for serenity; run for run; run for energy; run for insight; run for exhilaration."

Run because you are worth it. Your body, truly the "incredible machine", needs regular exercise to help you feel good about life.

Plus, regular aerobic exercising - like running, swimming, cross-country skiing, bicycling and racketball - helps you enjoy more many other kinds of physical activity especially inside-the-home sports. And that sounds good to me! How about you?

**"Snap out of it on Nov. 18th."**



"Nov. 18th is the day we're asking every smoker to quit for 24 hours. And we'll help. Just ask your American Cancer Society for a 'Larry Hagman Special Stop Smokin' Wrist Snappin' Red Rubber Band. Not smoking just might be habit-forming."

**The Great American Smokeout**  
American Cancer Society

HELP WANTED: PART-TIME position available for college student to represent travel company on campus. Earn commission, free travel and work ex-

perience. Contact: Beachcomber Tours, Inc. 1325 Millersport Hgwy., Williamsville, N.Y. 14221 716-632-3723.

# Symposium (cont.)

Next Mr. Herbert questioned and answered himself on:

1. Defensive spending needed? Yes.
2. What type? Nuclear or conventional? Nuclear - Yes, but not for first use. Conventional - Yes, build more ships, more tanks, more airplanes, more electronics. His argument being that this would put some people to work.

Mr. Herbert misses the same point mentioned earlier, the GNP isn't affected by military expenditures. The U.S.A. has the first and the second largest airforce on this planet. The second largest airforce in the world is in mothballs, sitting in idle obsolescence in the southwest. The mothball fleet being scrapped on the Pacific Coast is the fifth largest fleet in the world. This type of military spending is planned obsolescence. Finally, for every one billion dollars spent by the military only 75,000 jobs are added to the market whereby that same figure would insure 92,000 jobs in mass transit, 100,000 jobs in construction, 139,000 jobs in health care, 187,000 in education. (per 'promoting enduring peace' a flyer given out at the Little Theatre's door.) In another flyer, 'freeze' "Thus an investment in the military, costs jobs-it does not create them."

Helen Spiegel spoke next. She received the most audience response, and her views were obviously deep seeded. She advocated moving money from the military to the private sector. "We could turn the pentagon into a giant playground for our children." Ms. Spiegel also said she has no fear of Russia and their desire for world conquest/control. She brought out many good points, and was well prepared with commentary, research material, and quick witted opinions.

Richard Quain was the next speaker, he supports defensive spending. But stressed that the current "blank check" system given to the military is entirely wrong. He felt that close audits of all funds would free more money for defense spending, and less than spent on waste. Mr. Quain spoke easily, was well prepared for this presentation, and effectively put his points across:

1. Reduce wasteful spending.
2. Gear more money to employing the unemployed.
3. Overall reduction of military spending.

Mr. Quain wanted a better environment for all people.

Next Dr. Mel Leiman, the most controversial member of the panel, spoke. He stated the simple facts that war is good for the economy and that military spending during peace time was a heavy taxpayer burden. He wished to see the demise of democracy in favor of scientific control, and a planned socialistic economy replace the current free enterprise system. The replacement is needed because economic growth is impeded by the private sector. It sounded like a Plato type republic. Upon questioning he offered no conceivable way to achieve this dream. Mr. Leiman proposed a total socialistic state; which in theory is great, but in practice is total anarchy. Can you imagine how long it would

take to build a car if everyone involved in its' design, production, assembly, sales, and servicing were brought together first? With no one having authority to make decision, votes would be taken on every screw, bolt, and design line. Mr. Leiman professed himself a socialists and directed less than complimentary statements towards organized labor for its lack of political effectiveness.

The discussions that followed were lively and varied with the panel accepting some questions and statements from the audience, and challenging each others statements. It's too bad that the latter couldn't have continued longer. Mrs. Spiegel pointed out that there just isn't the time needed to really cover the topic or the statements that were made.

The panel was a good cross-section of politics and ideas. Although I would have enjoyed input from a military/government representative, with comments to support the current spending. Not someone that would have been linched by the other panel members, but someone to give factual information on what and why. (Maybe next year?)

Mr. Garner introduced Dr. Philip Bennett from SUNY-Cortland to a full teachers lounge in the Business Building. He blamed the cramped conditions on federal budget cuts and increased military spending.

Mr. Bennett started the conference by asking the audience to divide into small groups and answer the questions "Concerning your own death, do you expect it to be natural? Will you live to a ripe old age, or will you die 'before your time'?" Kelly and Marylou were in my group, and we all agreed that we would die before our time. Marylou blamed it on the way she drinks. Kelly was worried about the current world situation, which was why she was there. I felt my lifestyle would cause my early end.

Dr. Bennett explained that no one knows when, where, or how they will die, but everyone knows that they will die. It's a double standard, because everyone knows that they will die but are afraid to acknowledge it, because of the feeling of powerlessness that it causes.

After that, Dr. Bennett went on to draw a picture of the aftermath of a nuclear war, if a person survived. With a 20% reduction of the ozone layer only grasses and insects could survive at daylight. Soviet Premier Breshnev said that should a nuclear war occur, "the living will envy the dead." Human response to this knowledge is again a double standard. We know that nuclear destruction hangs over our heads, but most of us continue business as usual. To reduce this feeling of fear people have developed an abstract set of values. For example, they will bandage and disinfect a small scrape but will continue smoking, which is by far the greater risk. The possibility of nuclear war is kept far in the back of our minds, while the threat of a meltdown at Three Mile Island is a catastrophe.

People have developed into

escapists who develop a sense of isolation and security through the use of video games, television, movies, and books. They feel a sense of powerlessness over their lives, according to Dr. Bennett. Their control over video games, television and the like evokes a feeling of safety in them, and gives them the illusion that they are still in control of their lives.

What people fail to realize is that they only control their lives to a small degree. Government and big business are the prime deciding factors in our lives. The feelings of isolation that are prevalent in society are caused by a breakdown of the basic elements of society that have for so long been the mainstay of man, those of the family, religion and the community as a whole.

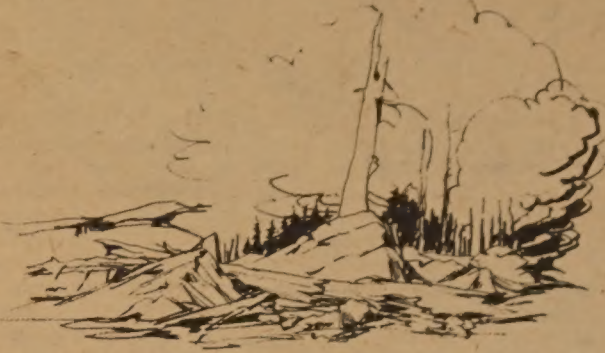
Dr. Bennett now led into his real topic, that of isolationism. He feels that the basic man-woman teachings have got to be abolished. Men must be able to show emotion and be able to accept the fact that they don't have to compete or control their environment. Women need to realize their strengths and need not be subservient to society. People must learn to resist despair, and above all examine their consciences to realize that they are not alone. Dr. Bennett states that everyone is connected like a spider web, each joint giving strength to the next. He puts forth an idea of inner peace, or oneness with nature, much the same as the American Indians and eastern religions have been practicing since before gunpowder.

Dr. Bennett, to further explain his theories on a unified stand for nuclear disarmament, used "the 100th Monkey Theory".

Scientists studying monkeys on totally isolated islands would toss potatoes onto the beach. The monkeys like the potatoes but not the sand that clung to them. Finally one young female monkey came up with a new idea, to wash the sand off. She taught her parents and other young monkeys, who in turn taught their parents, etc., etc. When the very last monkey (the 100th monkey) started washing off his food, a strange thing happened. The monkeys on other islands, with no

social interactions from the first island, began washing off their food prior to eating it.

Dr. Bennett is trying to point out that when an idea's time has come it will be universally accepted. He is seeking to generate the idea of world peace and unity through the freezing and then reduction of nuclear arms. What Dr. Bennett seeks is the 100th monkey, the time when idea is so widespread that it is universally accepted. Could YOU be the 100th monkey?



## The Last Day

Ben Kasper from Broome moderated the final day of the nuclear symposium. He introduced:

1. Dr. Mel Shifts from SUNY Binghamton
2. Mr. Pat O'Neil from SUNY Binghamton
3. Congressional candidate David Crowley
4. Incumbent Congressman Matthew McHugh

Dr. Shifts led off. He pointed out the unstable world conditions and listed our options.

1. Stop—Completely abandon nuclear arms unilaterally (highly unlikely).
2. A U.S. arms freeze and wait for Russia to respond (impractical)
3. Freeze with a treaty A. satellite verification, B. on-site inspection - NYET
4. Freeze and negotiate (very practical)
5. Negotiate i.e. SALT Talks-continue building bombs (ugh)

Dr. Shifts was an excellent speaker, well aware of politics and the nuclear situation. He also attached Reagan's shifting views on nuclear arms, and Reagan's fueling of the nuclear arms race.

Mr. Pat O'Neil spoke next. He was the only one to speak for nuclear weapon modernization program. Mr. O'Neil stated that weakness in any society (or perceived weakness) only encouraged attacks. We have only one missile per silo, and when our ICBM's are launched they destroy the launch silo, therefore our launch can be spotted by satellite; the Russians have a cold launch capability that allows as many missiles in each silo as they

very important to our survival. He also said that he supported the current legislation of a nuclear treaty with Russia. He sounded his party's political line while presenting himself well. He had prepared himself and fielded questions with ease. But, I find his views are misleading. For example, the Russians were sprinting during the 1970's simply to catch up. They know that they must also negotiate from a position of strength. With America building up its arsenal as Mr. Crowley would like, the Russians will continue their buildup also. You can't have a freeze AND a buildup. His idea concerning a joint nuclear communication venture to reduce any misunderstanding before it escalates is great.

Congressional Representative Matthew McHugh next attacked the position which Reagan-Crowley supports. He correctly points out that the Russians will not negotiate from a position of weakness and that the neutron bomb, the MIRV, the cruise missile, and Trident subs that were added to the U.S. arsenal during the 1970's wasn't standing still; that the only common sense solution is to stop, then:

1. Negotiate a freeze of production and testing.
2. Negotiate a mutual reduction.

Above all Mr. McHugh feels that with our current budget situation that throwing money at the Pentagon is not an answer. Congressman McHugh's points had the backing of his years of service representing this district and his grasp of politics and answers to those important questions that need resolving in Washington gave the audience an understanding of Mr. McHugh's views. The audience gave an overwhelming mandate to Mr. McHugh's views and statements with their applause.

The last day of the symposium was an excellent finale. The faculty organizers are to be highly commended and applauded for their efforts and success.

Kenn S.

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If you think nobody cares if you're alive, try missing a couple of car payments.

Earl Wilson, Field Newspaper Syndicate

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## For A Peaceful, Prosperous Future



CONGRESSMAN MATT McHUGH  
28TH DISTRICT, NEW YORK

Matt McHugh is working to halt the nuclear arms race. By co-sponsoring the Nuclear Freeze Resolution in Congress, Matt has become a national leader in the effort to "freeze" development of new nuclear weapons.

Matt McHugh believes that America's future depends on qualified students having access to higher education. Matt has consistently supported student aid.

Matt McHugh believes that every citizen should be treated equally under the Constitution. Matt supports the Equal Rights Amendment to outlaw discrimination on the basis of sex throughout the land.

**Vote for your interests!**

**Vote for Matt McHugh on Tuesday, November 2**



# SPORTS

## Cross Country

## Women's Tennis Takes Title

Placed by the running of Captain Dave Schlagter, John Vallone, and Jim Wilson the BCC X-Country team opened up the 1982 season with a 5th place finish at the Delhi Invit. The men's squad finished 5th consistently against the upstate region schools in succeeding weeks at the Mohawk Invitational, the Empire State Invitational, and the Columbia Greene Invitational. By October 16th the squad pulled off a major upset by defeating a strong Delhi team and thus finishing 3rd in the Cobleskill invitational. This success was made possible by two brilliant efforts pulled off by Jim Wilson and John Vallone who finished 5th and 6th respectively out of a field of 56 runners. Captain Dave Schlagter finished an impressive 12th in the same race. The following week the team plagued by an injury to Wilson as well as academic problems suffered by several other runners forcing them to leave the squad resulted in the squad finishing a dismal 6th in the Crystal City



Invitational. The squad hopes to rebound and aim for a fifth place finish in the 14 team Regional finale to be held on November 6th.

Meanwhile, Coach Tim Carter has worked a major miracle in taking a women's team who finished dead last in the 1st race of the season (Delhi Invit.) and bringing it along to the point that it has managed three third place finishes and one fourth place finish. The squad has been placed by Betsy Lepkowski who has finished no lower than fourth in all but one race.

In addition, Terri Sierzant, Holly Reed, Terri Neira, and Karen Urech have shown consistent improvement. The squad is hopeful of a third place finish in the upcoming regionals. Both squads are hopeful of being able to qualify several runners for the National Championship to be held in Utica on November 13th. Incidentally, Ms. Lepkowski has already qualified on the basis of her second place finish at the Cobleskill Invitational running 3.18 miles in the fine time of 18:38.

The women's Varsity Tennis team had a very successful season. Their record this year was 6-2 and placed first in the Region III Regionals. This gives them the opportunity to participate in the Nationals in Florida. First place winners in the regionals were Wendy Wilson, Cassey Ruspantini, Kathy Farrell, Sarah Meltzer, Dee Dee Hassett with Mary Kay Farrell finishing second.



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